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Book on Dulles Says U. S. Would Defend Quemoy

By EARL H. VOSS

Nationalist China has the personal assurance of President Eisenhower that the United States would help her to defend Quemoy and Matsu in case of Red Chinese attack, according to a new biography of Secretary of State Dulles, to be published Wednesday.

John Robinson (Jack) Beal, Time magazine's diplomatic correspondent here, is author of the biography.

Official Washington already is viewing the book as an unofficial but authentic Dulles justification for his policies as Secretary of State in the first Eisenhower administration.

State Department Press Officer Lincoln White cautioned reporters at his briefing today that the book "is not an authorized biography."

He added that "no comment is made by the Secretary as to the accuracy or adequacy of characterizations and descriptions in the book concerning his policies and reasons therefore."

Although Mr. Beal saw the Secretary several times, Mr. Dulles read only the first chapters of the manuscript dealing with his earlier life.

Policy Events Chronicled

It is important history. Here are other events Mr. Beal reports:

1. President Eisenhower instructed his Moscow Ambassador, Charles Bohlen, "to underline" that "America meant business in saying it would oppose by force any Soviet attempt to interfere" in last fall's Suez fighting with so-called volunteers.

2. On the day before Britain and France issued their ultimatum threatening to invade Suez, President Eisenhower already knew of the plan through intelligence sources.

On the evening of Monday, October 29, Mr. Beal reports, "the President took the highly

unusual step of summoning the British charge to the White House. The tall, lantern-jawed, blond J. E. Coulson arrived un-noticed at 8:15 and was taken to the President's study in the mansion; there, in the presence of Secretary Dulles and Col. Andrew J. Goodpaster, Mr. Eisenhower ignored protocol to tell him personally how gravely concerned he was about the threat to peace. The President, angry clear through at what by this time he knew from intelligence sources was an Israeli-French-British plot to seize the Canal, couched his language diplomatically but forcefully conveyed to the British the depth of his feeling. Coulson, still in the dark, had no choice but to listen."

Offers Proof of Collusion

When the British fleet had sailed that same day from Malta for Cyprus, Mr. Beal says, this "was the clinching proof of collusion in the three-nation attack on Egypt, if any were needed."

3. Secretary Dulles' abrupt withdrawal of aid for Egypt in building the Aswan Dam was a deliberate move "to call Russia's hand in the game of economic competition," with President Gamal Abdel Nasser playing, in effect, the role of fall guy.

This major aim, however, has been largely overlooked in the aftermath of Mr. Dulles' move. Col. Nasser's swift retaliation and subsequent Soviet aid offers to Egypt and Syria have detracted attention from whatever shal-lowness there may have been in the Soviet economic offensive.

"The choice was between letting (Nasser) . . . down easily," Mr. Beal writes, "through protracted renegotiation that came to nothing, or letting him have it straight. Since the issue involved more than simply denying Nasser money for a dam, a polite and concealed rebuff would fail to make the really important point. It had to be forthright, carrying its own built-in moral for neutrals in a way that the cynicism of applied propaganda would not cheapen."

Decision on Grand Scale

"As a calculated risk the decision was on a grand scale, comparable in the sphere of diplomacy to the calculated risks of war taken in Korea and Formosa."

"I risked opening a key Middle East country, one whose territory bracketed strategic Suez Canal, to Communist economic and political penetration. It risked alienating other Arab nations, controlling an oil supply without which Western Europe's

tary defenses would be defenseless.

"Dulles' bet was placed on his belief that it would expose the shallow character of Russia's foreign economic pretensions and that most nations would accept the thought that there comes a time when tolerance must give way to firmness. He risked the prestige of the United States on those beliefs, knowing it would bring reaction on a commensurate scale, and counting on United States power and resourcefulness to cope with the change and movement in Middle East and cold-war politics which it would bring about."

Two other purposes the Aswan dam withdrawal served, according to Mr. Dulles' biographer, were to show America's allies that it does pay to associate closely with the United States

and to show Col. Nasser that he could not go on abusing the country and still expect great benefits.

Notes on Indo-China

4. Britain's Sir Anthony Eden frustrated United States efforts to save Indo-China from communism after Indian Prime Minister Nehru strongly opposed an American plan for joint British-American-Australian-New Zealand intervention on the side of France and the Viet-Namense.

5. Secretary Dulles decided to fire Security Administrator Scott McLeod for allegedly releasing derogatory information about Mr. Bohlen, at the time of the Senate controversy over his appointment to be Ambassador to the Soviet Union. But Mr. Dulles relented after consulting then Undersecretary of State Walter "Beedle" Smith.

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CIA-RDP75-00149R000100310014-5